

FIRE-H SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH—A few packages. Just received and for sale by
Dec. 31 1857. **GRAY & TODD.**

For Rent.
 I desire to rent the property lately occupied by James R. Page, deceased, on the Ceme-
 tery Hill. The dwelling house contains eleven
 rooms, together with kitchen and out houses. Prices
 given immediately. For particulars inquire of
 Geo. A. 1912.

completely furnished with gas fixtures, convenient of access, and the room is abundantly supplied with stoves, and the entire house well ventilated.

Persons wishing to rent the same will apply to W. R. Clark at the Circuit Court Clerk's office, who is the appointed agent of the proprietor.

O. BROWN, Proprietor.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
Blindry at the old stand, over Harlan's L^d
Frankfort, July 31, 1847-773-1f.

community, as a man of business, and who will have
e of the office. He asks the patronage of the pub-
will endeavor to deserve it.

23, 1855. BEN. LUCKETT.

H. WINGATE, Agent.
Frankfort Branch Bank.
SNEED, Medical Examiner.
14, 1857.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

Liberia.

All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1858, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky.

Papers published in Kentucky please notice.

We have several times given the facts connected with the leasing of the Penitentiary to the present Keeper, by the American Legislature, of 1855-6, and hardly supposed that it would ever be necessary for us to allude to them again. The Americans were so fully justified by the facts in the case, that the Democrats of the last Legislature were deprived of the slightest pretence for refusing to fix the price for the lease of the Penitentiary at \$12,000. We have before stated, and it is generally known that, prior to the present contract between the State and Mr. Ward, the State Prison was managed as a partnership business between the State and the Keeper—the State to receive two-thirds, and the Keeper one-third of the profits. According to this plan there was seldom over a dollar paid into the Treasury from the Penitentiary, until the election of Mr. Ward. That gentleman paid the State \$5,000 the first year, which was a larger sum than the Commonwealth had ever received from any former Keeper. After the first year, Mr. Ward made a proposition to the Legislature of 1855-6 to give \$6,000 per annum for the lease of the Prison. This was far more than any other Keeper had paid under the partnership business, and the Legislature, thinking they were making an excellent bargain for the State, consented to lease it to Mr. Ward for that sum. The bill altering the manner of conducting the Penitentiary, from a partnership business between the State and the Keeper to a lease from the State to the Keeper, was approved of by both parties in the Legislature having for its strongest advocates several prominent Democrats, and was passed by a no party vote. No higher bid was made, although one or two members did say that they were authorized to bid more than the sum specified by Mr. Ward; those who would otherwise have been glad to take the Penitentiary, had sense to know that, as Mr. Ward had already been elected by a previous Legislature and had a contract with the State which could not be broken except with his consent, it would be useless for them to make any offer whatever, since the Legislature had no legal power or right to consider any bid except that of Mr. Ward. The Legislature has no more right to violate a contract than a private individual has, and even if the Legislature of 1856 had wished to give the lease to another person they had no right to do it without Mr. Ward's consent—which he, of course, would never have given; it is unnatural for a man to voluntarily relinquish some five or six thousand dollars a year. The American Legislature was compelled to choose between leasing the Prison to Mr. Ward at \$6,000 per annum, or to continue the partnership business, which experience had proved to be inconvenient and troublesome, and by which the State had never received as much as the sum offered by the present Keeper. They supposed they were getting an excellent bargain for the State, and eagerly grasped it. It may be asked if Ward was not able to pay more than the sum offered. Suppose he was? The leasing of the Prison was purely a business transaction between him and the State, and both parties might have been expected to do the best they could for themselves.

During the two years which elapsed between the adjournment of one Legislature and the meeting of the other, many changes had been made in the Penitentiary. The yard had been much enlarged, giving space for new buildings and increased facilities for ventilation; new, and more improved machinery had been put up; new buildings have been erected; the cells have been improved; the number of mechanics in the Prison are nearly double what they were two years ago; and, altogether, such improvements and additions have been made as to render the lease of the Prison worth more than double what it was when Mr. Ward was elected. Being fully convinced that he could afford it, and still reap a handsome profit, Mr. Ward offered the Legislature \$12,000 per annum to renew his lease. This he would not probably have done if he could have gotten it for less, but paying even that sum was preferable to not getting it at all. No one who is acquainted, and it is the duty of the Legislature to be acquainted, with the business of the Penitentiary, can for a moment doubt that it is worth even more than that sum. A bill was reported to the House fixing the sum at which the Prison should be leased at \$8,000 per annum. A Democrat, Mr. Reid, from Morgan, moved to amend by striking out the word "eight" and inserting the word "six." Mr. Ward's proposition to give \$12,000 for the lease was then read. An American member then called for a division of

the question for the avowed purpose of inserting \$12,000 as the price of the lease; and accordingly the question was then taken on striking out, which was rejected by almost a strict party vote, —all the Americans voting in favor of striking out, and all the Democrats but three voting against it. In this way the Democrats in the House evaded the question of inserting \$12,000 in the bill, as of course that sum could not be inserted unless the motion to strike out prevailed. In this form the bill went to the Senate, and when it was reported in that body an American Senator moved to amend by striking out the word "eight" and insert the word "twelve." This amendment was carried in the Senate by the American majority, the Americans voting for, and the Democrats against it. The amended bill was then reported to the House and rejected by that body, who insisted upon leasing the Prison for "eight" thousand dollars instead of "twelve"—the Americans voting for the amendment and the Democrats against it. Afterwards a reconsideration was taken and the bill as amended by the Senate passed,—eight Democrats voting against it upon the reconsideration.

In spite of these well known facts, the credit of leasing the Prison for \$12,000 instead of \$8,000 is now claimed for the Democrats. Was such astounding impudence ever before heard of? It is well known that the Democrats in the House and in the Senate resolutely persisted in their opposition to fixing upon \$12,000 as the price of the lease, until the American majority in the Senate positively refused to go into the election of Keeper unless the Democrats would make this concession. They had their choice between making Mr. South pay the same sum that was offered, not only by Ward, but by several prominent Democrats, or of not electing him at all. The Democrats in the Senate held out in their obstinacy even then, and it was not for some months after that the Democratic papers ceased to abuse Ward for his impudence in offering a sum which he was able to pay, but which the Democratic candidate did not want to pay. Col. Hawkins, Capt. Morgan, and other reliable Democrats frequently and publicly expressed themselves as willing to pay \$12,000 for the lease but still the Democratic solons refused to fix its price at that sum. If the objection to electing Ward at \$12,000 was, that he is an American, what could have been the objection to Hawkins who also offered \$12,000? Why should Democrats have preferred leasing the prison to South for \$8,000 per annum to leasing it to Hawkins or Morgan for \$12,000? The only reasonable answer is, that the Democratic Legislature preferred enriching the caucus nominee of their party, to saving \$16,000 to the State by leasing the Prison even to another member of their own party.—The Americans only demanded that South should pay the same sum that Ward, Hawkins, and Morgan were willing to pay, but the Democrats desired to give it to him for \$16,000 less than they could have gotten from numerous other men. They did not regard the interests of the State, but legislated only for members of their own party, and in so legislating the caucus nominees always had the advantage over other Democrats. It is true that the Democrats in the House finally gave a reluctant consent to save to the State \$16,000, but it was not until they had become assured that the American Senate would never consent to their criminal profligacy that they even made a show of decency. But the Democrats of the Senate, more consistent in their unblushing effrontery, refused to the last to make a virtue even of that stern and inexorable law, necessity, and are on the record as persisting in virtually giving away \$16,000 of the State's money, and the Democratic press very generally applauded them in their course and vied with each other in abuse of the Americans.

PRISONERS ESCAPED.—On Tuesday afternoon J. M. Nicholson, F. M. Nicholson and G. W. Williams, escaped from the county jail, and have made for parts unknown. The two Nicholsons were under indictment in the Circuit court of this county for passing counterfeit money, and Williams had been held for trial in the United States District Court for counterfeiting committed in this State. It being suspected that the wife of F. M. Nicholson had aided the prisoners to escape, she was on yesterday arrested at the instance of our Jailer, and the charge examined before the County Judge, who, upon hearing the proof, discharged her.

The facts connected with the escape of the prisoners so far as they have been developed, show conclusively, we think, that the prisoners escaped by means of a false key prepared by some of their friends outside.

The escape was effected during the necessary absence of the Jailer, for about an hour and a half, at his brick yard in the suburbs of the city. No one, we suppose, can properly attach any blame to him on account of this affair. He could not be expected to be at the jail every moment during each day.

The telegraph announces the death of Rev. DUDLEY A. TNG, a distinguished minister of the Episcopal denomination. The accident which led to his death, happened while the deceased was witnessing the operation of a corn-shelling machine. His dressing gown becoming entangled in the wheels of the machine, his arm was lacerated in the most frightful manner, from which mortification ensued.

The deceased was for a while, Rector of Christ Church in Cincinnati, and of his character as a minister and as a man, the Times says: "The many friends of Mr. TNG in this city, will deeply lament this melancholy occurrence. He was a young man of fine talent, and as a pastor and preacher, he had few equals in the Church of which he was minister. He was quite liberal in his views regarding other denominations of Christians, following, in this respect, the example of his distinguished father, Dr. TNG of New York; and while ministering in that city, he, on several occasions occupied the pulpits of other than Episcopal Churches. He moved above and outside the range of sectarian bigotry, or ecclesiastical exclusiveness; and he was generally regarded as one of the most promising ministers of the age."

"His loss will be most severely felt in the field in which he has recently labored; but the Christian community generally will sympathize with his immediate parishioners and friends, in mourning the untimely death of one who had labored with much success, and promised great future usefulness in the office to which he had consecrated his life."

There appears to be a prospect of the overthrow of Vincennes. The Vincennes Gazette says that "that tide of prosperity has at length fairly set in upon her."—*Lou. Jour.*

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 23.

At 1 o'clock, on motion of Mr. English, the committee rose, when he made a report from the committee on Conference on the Kansas bill. It is signed by Messrs. English and Stephens, on the part of the House, and Messrs. Green and Hunter, on the part of the Senate.—Messrs. Seward and Hoard dissent. The report was read as follows:

WHEREAS, The people of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates, assembled at Leecompton, on the 7th day of November, 1857, for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State Government, which constitution is republican; and

WHEREAS, At the same time and place, said convention did adopt an ordinance which asserts that Kansas when admitted as a State will have an undoubted right to tax the lands within her limits belonging to the United States, and proposes to relinquish said asserted right if certain conditions set forth in said ordinance be accepted and agreed to by the Congress of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Said constitution and ordinance have been presented to Congress by order of said convention, and the admission of said Territory into the Union thereon as a State requested; and

BE IT ENACTED, &c., That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby, admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, but upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: That the question of admission with the following proposition in lieu of the ordinance framed at Leecompton, shall be submitted to the vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them or the majority of the voters voting at an election to be held for that purpose, namely: That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to said people of Kansas for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory upon the United States and upon the said State of Kansas, to wit:

First.—That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either said sections, or any part thereof, have been sold or otherwise been disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the said State for the use of schools.

Second.—That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of the said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

Third.—That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of Government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof.

Fourth.—That all the salt springs within the said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be, to each, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of leasing the same to the Government thereof, within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the Legislature shall direct: *Provided*, That no salt spring, or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State.

Fifth.—That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of all public lands lying within the said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State, for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature shall direct: *Provided*, That the foregoing propositions herein offered to the State of Kansas shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the lands of the United States, or with any regulation of Congress in respect to the securing title in said soil to bona fide purchasers thereof, and that no tax shall be imposed on land belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

Sixth.—And that said State shall never tax the lands or property of the United States.

At said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by indorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, "proposition accepted," or "proposition rejected." Should the majority of voters be cast for "proposition accepted," the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation, and thereafter, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute; and said State shall be entitled to the same number of Representatives in the Congress of the United States next to be taken by the Federal Government. But, should the majority of the votes be cast for "proposition rejected," it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution, under the conditions set forth in said proposition; and in that event the people of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a constitution and State Government by the name of the State of Kansas according to the Federal Constitution, and may elect delegates for that purpose whenever, and not before, it is ascertained, by a census duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States; and whenever thereafter such delegates shall assemble in convention, they shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, subject to such limitations and restrictions as the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the Congress of the United States, as they may have prescribed by law, and shall be entitled to admission into the Union as a State under such constitution thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the election authorized by this act may be fair and free, the Governor, United States District Attorney, and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of its Legislature—namely, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives, are hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. Any three of them shall constitute a Board, and the Board shall have power and authority to designate and establish precincts for voting, or to adopt those already established; to cause polls to be opened at such places as it may deem proper in the respective counties and election precincts of said Territory; to appoint, as judges of election at each of the several places of voting, three discreet and respectable persons, any two of whom shall be competent to act; to require the sheriffs of the several counties, by themselves or deputies, to attend the judges each of the places of voting for the purpose of preserving peace and good order; or the said Board may, instead of said sheriffs and their deputies, appoint, at their discretion, and in such instances as they may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose. The election hereby authorized shall continue one day only, and shall not be continued later than

sundown on that day. The Board shall appoint the day for holding said election, and said Governor shall announce the same by proclamation; and the day shall be as early as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people of said Territory, subject to the provisions of this act. The said Board shall have full power to prescribe the time, manner, and place of said election, and to direct the time and manner of the returns thereof; which returns shall be made to said Board, whose duty it shall be to announce the result by proclamation, and said government shall certify the same to the President of the United States without delay.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That in the election hereby authorized, all white male inhabitants of said Territory, over the age of twenty-one years, who possess the qualifications which were required by the laws of said Territory for a legal voter at the last general election for a member of the Territorial Legislature, and none others, shall be allowed to vote, and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the citizen to the right of suffrage in said elections; and if any person not so qualified shall vote or offer to vote, or if any person shall vote more than once at said election, or shall make, or cause to be made, any false, fictitious, or fraudulent returns, or shall alter or change any returns of said election, such person shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, be kept at hard labor not less than six months, and not more than three years.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the members of the aforesaid Board of Commissioners, and all persons appointed by them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, take an oath to perform faithfully the duties of their respective offices; and on failure thereof, they shall be liable and subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like cases under the Territorial laws.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers mentioned in the preceding section shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given for services under the Territorial laws.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

Senate.—Mr. Stuart took ground in favor of Mr. Crittenden's amendment in preference to this miserable conference compromise proposition. He spoke till nearly 3 o'clock, at which time there were only 29 Senators present.

Mr. Pugh replied at length to Stuart's speech, closely following the various arguments he adduced. He also examined the provisions of the Leavenworth Constitution, and the attempt to reject that instrument by means of negro suffrage, showing that all these proceedings were void, and that there is no other legal Constitution in Kansas beside the Leecompton Constitution.—Mr. Pugh spoke till after 4 o'clock.

Mr. Doolittle replied to Mr. Pugh, asserting that the issue raised by that Senator as to free negroes voting under the Leavenworth Constitution was a false one, the only object of which would be to raise prejudice in the minds of the people of slaveholding States, and thus embarrass the action of the free people of Kansas. He illustrated the case of the Kansas conference proposal by the simile of a family of fair daughters, all of whom Samuel, their father, has richly endowed except young Kansas, whom he insists shall either marry John with dower of lands equal to her sisters, or continue single without a dowry until she passes the certain age which ladies dislike to pass unmarried.

At this stage of the proceedings an agreement was effected to adjourn and finish the subject tomorrow.

House.—Mr. Davis of Md., as a representative of a Southern slave State, in his name solemnly protested against this attempted interference with State rights by a condition of admission.—Had it not been urged by Southern gentlemen that Kansas should come into the Union on an equal footing with the original States? This was the law of the South on the subject.

Mr. Stephens was not surprised that Mr. Davis opposed the bill, but was surprised at the grounds of his opposition. If (Stephens) was born and reared in that school, and if an doctrine was cherished by him more than another it was the rights of independence and sovereignty of the separate States of the confederacy, and he maintained that this substitute more fully and completely carried out the doctrine than the Senate bill, for which he was willing to vote, and more so than the Crittenden amendment. If Kansas had made an application for admission as a free State, he would vote for it as readily as for a slave State.

In reply to Mr. Davis, he showed that Iowa and Louisiana were admitted on the fundamental condition in the former case similar to that in the pending proposition. The objections made by the gentleman from Maryland were founded solely on a pretext. In conclusion he earnestly appealed to the House to end this question with the view to go on with public business. He was ready to defend the proposition from beginning to end, and every word of line.

Mr. Gilmore inquired—Is the Constitution submitted?

Mr. Stephens—I tell the gentleman distinctly it is not.

Mr. Keitt repudiated the doctrine advanced by Mr. Davis. He was not willing to commit the rights of the South to that gentleman's custody. He denied that the Federal Government is sovereign, and said each State is sovereign. He gave his reasons for supporting the bill.

Mr. Bingham did not find fault with the bill because it is honest, but because a great crime was sought to be perpetrated, not only against Kansas but against the Federal Constitution and the sacred rights of human nature. The bill does not submit the Constitution, but a bribe in land. If rejected Kansas must suffer the penalty. It was simply an act of despotism attempted to be imposed by Congress under cover of our national Constitution, which bears the name of Washington. Better that the Constitution should perish than that precedent be placed on the statute book that Congress shall dictate to freemen under pains and penalties, or force them into the Union as a State under a Constitution they never made.

Mr. Cline said that as this proposition was not amended he presumed gentlemen had made up their minds, and he therefore moved the previous question.

Mr. Stephens suggested that the vote be taken to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Marshall of Ky., hoped that no such agreement would be made. The vote had better be taken to-day. Cries of "agreed."

Mr. Garnett trusted that the demand for the previous question would not be seconded, as he and several others wished to state the reasons for their votes.

Mr. Stephens moved a call of the House, but the motion being disagreed to he then moved an adjournment.

Mr. Harris of Ill., said it was the understanding yesterday that we should take the vote to-day.

Mr. Stephens—that was what the gentleman would not agree to.

The motion to adjourn prevailed by two majorities.

Adjourned.

To those who want help, we would refer them to the next column of our paper.—*St. Louis Dem.*

We don't know of anybody that "wants help" more than the President does. Let him by all means have a peep at your "want column."—*Lou. Jour.*

DEAD LETTERS.—In the examination of the dead letters at the General Post Office for the last quarter of the year, there were found 2,472, which contained money amounting to \$13,457. The three previous quarters gave 2,352 letters, enclosing \$13,361; 2,945 covered the \$2,655; and 2,902 letters \$11,512. Thus in one year 9,771 letters were discovered, covering \$51,285, nine-tenths of which have been, by the prompt and judicious action of the finance bureau, restored to its original owners.

DEMOCRATIZATION OF POLITICS.—In the course of a debate in the House of Representatives, on the bill to increase the police force in Washington City, Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, said:

"Here (Washington) was the great center of political power and patronage; and here ballot-box stuffers, shoulder hitters, rowdies, and all other men who had contributed by one means or another to party success congregated to receive their rewards. He believed the country owed its present political position to the great frauds in N. York in 1844, by which a President was elected in opposition to lawful votes. The affair was managed by an outlaw band, called the 'Empire Club,' whose captain was now Marshal for the Southern District of New York. The men who crowded here, by hundreds and thousands, to gather the spoils, were men in whose hands no gentleman would be safe at night; and, as the vast patronage of Government always ran short, some of them must find other means of livelihood. A man now in prison for murder, was said to have been but recently appointed on the present auxiliary guard; and he had been told that the Captain of the 'State House Company,' to which many of the late disorders were charged, now holds an office under Government worth \$1,200 or \$1,400."

This is a melancholy picture, but we fear it is one drawn from life. The "ruffian" element in national as well as in State and city politics, is rapidly getting the better of us. It will master us in the end, unless we have more regard to a man's moral qualifications for office than to his qualifications for stuffing ballot-boxes, shoulder-hitting, &c.—*Cin. Times.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT T. S. & J. R. PAGE'S.

We are now in receipt and will be receiving throughout the season all of the latest styles of Silks, Organdies, Aquillo Robes, Valencia Lace, Sets and Collars; French Embroidered Collars and Sets, Chintz Prints, Figured Jaconets, Brilliantes, Maraiselles, Broche Muslins, English and American Prints, Linens of all kinds; Shawls, Lace Mantillas, and all of the latest novelties of the season.

We are now able to offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods that we have ever brought to this market, and for beauty, elegance and variety we can safely say cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. All of which we will offer low for cash or to prompt customers on our usual terms.

The ladies can also find Douglas & Sherwood's Adjustable Steel Bust Hoop, the greatest novelty of the season.

April 2, 1858.—T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination. [March 24, 1858.—T.]

SPRING

MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10.—T.]

We are authorized to announce that F. P. HOLLOWAY has accepted the nomination for Clerk of the County Court of Woodford county, made by the American Convention which assembled at Versailles on the first Monday in March, 1858.

April 3, 1858.—3w.

We have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17.—T.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20.—T.]

Special Notice.—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1859, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858.—Tf.

Core Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.

Dec. 4, 1857.—Tf. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.

At the COVEY MILL, by Dec. 4, 1857.—Tf. R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by Dec. 4.—Tf. W. A. GAINES.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash. Nov. 18, 1857.—Tf. R. C. STEELE & Co.

CODES OF PRACTICE.

SECOND EDITION. The proprietor of this paper has in preparation by MADISON C. JOHNSON and JAMES HARLAN, two of the Commissioners who prepared the Codes, the second edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice for the State of Kentucky. The new edition will contain all the amendments adopted by the Legislature since the first edition was published, and also references to all the decisions of the Court of Appeals, whether published or in manuscript, relating to the construction of said codes.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK, September 1st, 1857.

Capital stock	\$100,000 00
Life Insurance	10,000 00
Interest received	26,339 06
Interest due and accrued	2,369 43
Balance due on bonds and	
Mortgages	10,779 59
Bills payable	4,366 64
Balance due on Ledger	50 00
	\$265,904 74

Expenses	\$43,863 81
Dividends	23,361 37
Losses	12,304 17
Commission	6,835 32
Medical fees	3,179 31
Re-insurance	1,381 85
Surrendered policies	373 84
	\$1,969 97
	\$263,934 77

Bonds and Mortgages	\$149,490 00
Premium notes	15,919 64
Bills receivable	8,396 23
Loans on collateral	21,367 03
Interest due and accrued	2,369 43
Unpaid premiums	2,065 76
Cash	760 15
Furniture	500 00
Due from Agents and others	911 51
	\$263,934 77

